

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 31, 1866.

## SENATORIAL MORALS.

The Senate Chamber on the 23d inst., was the scene of one of the most shameful occurrences ever witnessed in a deliberative assembly. The spirit of faction and the determination to control the Legislative department of the Government, which appears to be the unblushing purpose of the Radical members of the Senate, seem about to disgrace a body which has been rendered sacred to the American people as the scene of the prowess of their mental giants, and hallowed by the association of that immortal triumvirate of genius, which, for nearly thirty years controlled the destinies of the country and divided the homage of a great people, into a mere arena of party strife and political juggling, disgraceful to a country hitherto.

The question before the Senate was or should have been purely a legal one, involving the right of Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, to his seat. It appears that both the Democratic and Republican parties of the New Jersey Legislature, distrustful of their ability to control a majority of the votes, agreed in joint Convention of both Houses, to elect an U. S. Senator, by a plurality vote, and in which election Mr. Stockton received the largest number. The question was whether the Legislature in absence of all law, had the right to elect a Senator by a plurality vote. The matter had not only undergone a two days debate in the Senate, but had been referred to the Judiciary Committee, composed of seven Senators, of which Mr. Trumbull was Chairman, and Reverdy Johnson, and other eminent lawyers of that body were members, all of whom are Republicans except Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hendricks. This committee, with the exception of the dissenting voice of Senator Clark of New Hampshire, whose legal opinion seems to have been warped by party drill and discipline, reported favorably to Mr. Stockton's right to his seat, and introduced a resolution to that effect.

The yeas and nays being ordered upon the passage of the resolution, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, did not answer upon the call of his name, as he had not upon any of the previous votes in reference to this matter, and had given no reason therefor. But before the result upon the direct vote was announced, and when it was generally known throughout the Chamber, that it stood yeas 21, nays 20, Mr. Sumner called loudly for Mr. Morrill to vote, and that Senator immediately recorded his name in the negative, which would have caused a tie and probably defeat the resolution.

The following proceedings were then had: Mr. Stockton then rose and said that he held in his hand a dispatch from his colleague, Mr. Wright, stating that he (Wright) had passed his own case, as had just been done on this question. A day or two since Mr. Morrill came to him (Stockton) and told him that he would be called to vote on this question, and asked him to notify Mr. Wright to that effect. He had notified Mr. Wright, but it was too late for him to arrive here. He had also notified Mr. Wright that he had violated the agreement between him (Morrill) and his colleague, he would ask the Clerk to call his (Stockton's) name.

Mr. Stockton's name was called, and he voted in the affirmative. This left the vote yeas 22, nays 21. Several Senators—He has as good a right to vote as Morrill has.

Mr. Morrill rose to make an explanation. He remarked that Mr. Stockton had said substantially correct. It was true he had paired off with Mr. Wright. But on Wednesday evening he informed Mr. Stockton that he would feel constrained to vote on this question, and then suggested to Mr. Stockton to notify Mr. Wright of this fact. Such a length of time had elapsed since he paired that he did not feel bound by it.

The remark was made in an under tone by several Senators—"A man can't vote for himself in such a case." Mr. Sumner among others, was heard in the galleries to say, very exactly, "It is a part of the law of nations that a man shall not vote in his own case." Mr. Nye, addressing the Chair, said it was proper for him, being a new member, to enquire whether a member was entitled to vote in his own case, as had just been done. Mr. Foster, in the Chair, said there was no rule on the subject. Mr. Stockton's name was upon the roll, and until the Senate decided to remove it, it must be called with other names.

The Chair then announced the vote on the adoption of the resolution declaring that Mr. Stockton was duly elected and is entitled to his seat, to be yeas 22, nays 21. So the resolution was adopted.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Morrill is so much the partisan as not to be controlled by the duty imposed by his pair with Mr. Wright, and that party success weighed more with him than the obligations of honor.

The position occupied by Mr. Stockton was a delicate one, and his action was made necessary by the recreancy of Morrill. We blush to witness the length to which men, filling the highest civil stations under our Government, are led by fanaticism and party zeal. It will indeed be a sad day for the Republic, when our Senate Chamber becomes the arena of unprincipled political gladiators, whose sole aims are the success of party and the emolument of office, obtained at the sacrifice of national and personal honor.

The telegraph announces that Mr. Morrill's integrity has been crowned with success. Mr. Stockton returns home, and the same partisan corruption which has secured this result, will return a Radical successor, and thus at the expense of the rights of the States, the sacredness of elections, the Constitution of the United States, of truth and honor, the Radicals will soon control the Senate, over and above the veto of the President.

## DEATH OF SENATOR FOOT.

The telegraph announces that Senator Foot, of Vermont, died at his lodgings in Washington City Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

He was born in Cornwall, Addison county, Vt., November 19, 1802. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1826, was principal of Castleton Seminary in 1826 and 1828, and in 1827 was in the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Castleton. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar, and settled in Rutland, where he has resided ever since. In 1836 '7 and '8, and in 1847, he represented the town of Rutland in the Vermont Legislature, and in the last three years of his service, was Speaker of the House. In 1855 he was a delegate from Rutland to the Constitutional Convention, and made an elaborate speech in favor of creating a Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. The measure was adopted by a close vote after an able and protracted debate. In 1842 and again in 1844 he was elected a Representative in Congress. In 1846 he declined a re-election, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1850 he was elected to the United States Senate, and has been since continuously a member of that body, his term expiring in 1869.

He has made many elaborate speeches in the Senate, and bore a conspicuous part in the great Lecompton debate of 1858. In 1854-'5 Mr. Foot was chosen President of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company in Georgia, and during the recess of Congress visited England, negotiated the bonds of the Company, and purchased the iron for the Railroad, after which he resigned his post as President.

Mr. Foot, at the time of his death, had been for a longer period a Senator, than any of his colleagues. Before the war, he was a Whig and then

Republican, and latterly he acted with the extreme radical wing of that party.

His death, and the action of the Senate in the case of Mr. Stockton, leaves two vacancies in that body, independent of the large number of Senators unrecognized.

## THE FINANCE BILL.

Although the able Secretary of the Treasury has not obtained in full those measures he regarded as necessary for a "healthy financial policy," in the bill which passed the House of Representatives on Friday last, we are glad to see that the great principle of contraction of the national currency is one of its leading features. "Authority to reduce the currency," wrote Mr. McCulloch to Mr. Morrill, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, "will go far to prevent the necessity for a reduction." This bill authorizes contraction to the extent of \$10,000,000 for the whole of the first six months, and \$4,000,000 per month subsequently.

As soon as it was known that the bill was in this shape, the gold quotation has steadily declined, and on Saturday touched the lowest point since October, 1862. Let it be generally understood that the Treasurer has the power to contract the currency, as in his judgment shall seem expedient, it will place all combinations to control the price of gold within his reach, and compel speculators and stock gamblers to prey upon themselves instead of the public.

Of the two classes of paper issues—green backs and national bank notes, the preference would be given the former, if choice could be made between them, but as the Government can take in its own issues more readily, and as it is desired to begin the contraction of the currency at once, it seems necessary to adopt that course at present. The whole amount of national bank currency authorized is \$300,000,000, and it is not yet issued, while there are over \$420,000,000 of non-interest bearing government notes in circulation. As it is in these that the banks are allowed to redeem, their gradual reduction must force those institutions nearer and nearer to specie payments with the government itself, all credits based upon the faith of the government appreciating in the meantime. Eventually the peculiar and extraordinary powers and privileges conferred upon the banks in the anomalous condition of war, will probably receive that attention which may be necessary to adapt them more equitably to the condition of the country in a state of peace—that is, if the national bank system is to be permanently continued.

## THE SOLDIERS' CEMETERY AT WINCHESTER.

The effort now being made by the ladies of Winchester, to collect the remains of the Confederate dead and inter them in a suitable and appropriate burial ground, is one that will recommend itself to all, and to none more than to North Carolinians. Of the thousands of dead who lie scattered over the many battle fields in the lower Valley, no State can number as many noble sons as North Carolina. From Harrisonburg to Martinsburg and Shepherdstown, no engagement, however unimportant, was fought without the aid of troops from this State, and they now lie with no memorials to mark their resting places, and, alas! too many fill unknown graves. Their ashes should be gathered together and placed in consecrated ground, which in all times to come, may be a Mecca to which gratitude and affection will ever turn.

The noble women of the Valley of Virginia have inaugurated this labor of love, and we know of none who can more properly call upon their sisters of the South for assistance. We have witnessed and been the recipients of the hospitalities of the people of that section, and many gallant men who followed the waning fortunes of the Confederacy to the end, and who now look back, through the terrible ordeal of blood and carnage that has swept, as with a besom of destruction, over the fairest inheritance of God, with emotions of gratitude to the refined and lovely women of the Valley, and who remember as bright spots upon their cheerless existence, the genuine hospitality of the homes of noble old Virginia, will recognize in this effort the last, as it is the only one left, of the kind of offices to be contributed by these noble women, amid the desolation of their own lands and the destruction of their own homes, to those who gave their lives for their protection.

We are informed that the ladies of Winchester, in the furtherance of their noble purpose, have requested the Rev. A. A. Watson, Rector of St. James Church, in this city, to act as an agent for them, and he has kindly consented to do so. All contributions left with him will be promptly forwarded, and we feel sure that our people will not be niggardly in their contributions for an object that appeals so feelingly to their gratitude. Other communities throughout the State and the South have already made liberal donations, and we are fully persuaded that an object, conceived in the warm and generous impulses of grateful woman, will be rewarded by the full fruition of an accomplished labor.

In this connection, we append the following article from the Raleigh Sentinel, in reference to the "Noble Old Valley."

A correspondent of the *Biblical Recorder*, of this city, writing from the Valley of Virginia, gives an interesting account of matters in that section of country. Alluding to the many melancholy evidences of the war, he says: "The bones of the dead, strewn about the region, the writer felt obliged to observe, were 'It has been frequently remarked that among our dead there seem to be more from North Carolina than any other State. Dear North Carolina! Brave old North Carolina! The tears of Virginia's daughters are mingled with the flowers they have scattered over the graves where thy heroes lie sleeping; and it has been their sad duty to administer to the wants of many of them, ere they died.'"

It was the fortune of a large number of North Carolina regiments to be attached to the Corps that principally operated in the Valley; and one who has passed, or may travel, up and down it, will be mournfully impressed with the truth of the statement of this correspondent. Everywhere along its length the heroic dead of North Carolina lie sleeping, many of them in unknown and unmarked graves. Near the numerous villages, however, that dot the country, in most of which hospitals were established, the cemeteries have been attended with pious care, and bear touching testimony to the beautiful devotion of the daughters of Virginia. Many bereft ones in this State, whose kindred lie mouldering beneath the noble valley, owe a debt of gratitude to the noble women of that region, though they may know it not. They would recognize it, in all its force, could the lips that are now silent tell of the gentle ministrations that soothed their last hours, and brought to the dying couch such sweet memories of home.

Noble old Valley! Scourged and desolated land! Home of whole-souled hospitality, of social refinement and of high moral culture! It is the earnest aspiration, we are sure, of all who have ever had an opportunity of cultivating the acquaintance, and testing the virtues of its people, that the deep scars on its bosom may be speedily healed, and it again become, what by nature it was designed to be, and what before the struggle it was, the very garden spot of the world!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DARLINGTON, S. C.—We regret to learn that on Sunday last the village of Darlington, in Darlington District, S. C., was visited with a very destructive fire, between three and four o'clock in the morning. The fire commenced in the store of B. A. & J. F. Early, and some

thirty-five buildings, including the Court House, were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Mr. Pollard. Having published yesterday an article, written by Ex-Governor Allen, of Louisiana, at present editor of the *Mexican Times*, containing an attack upon Mr. Pollard, we had intended to publish a reply of that gentleman, which appeared in the *Norfolk Virginian* a few days since, when the following article contributed to the *Memphis Appeal* by Mr. Pollard, and published a few months since, fell under our notice and we publish it in justice to that gentleman, believing that it will be a more complete refutation of the charges than anything which could now be penned.

The article is as follows: Whatever may be the dispute in history as to the administrative wisdom of Ex-President Davis and his ability as a ruler, and whatever opinions may be asserted among his own countrymen on one or the other side of this question, there can be no doubt of the world's verdict as to the time and manner of his conduct in a series of misfortune. Indeed, the behavior of Mr. Davis as a prisoner has compelled the respect of his worst enemies, and drawn the attention of the world to a noble and noble man, and an image of dignity such as seldom seen in history. If there were questions in the past between Mr. Davis and his countrymen, they are forgotten when the latter considered the illustrations of his noble and noble man, and an image of dignity such as seldom seen in history. If there were questions in the past between Mr. Davis and his countrymen, they are forgotten when the latter considered the illustrations of his noble and noble man, and an image of dignity such as seldom seen in history. If there were questions in the past between Mr. Davis and his countrymen, they are forgotten when the latter considered the illustrations of his noble and noble man, and an image of dignity such as seldom seen in history.

As a prisoner, Mr. Davis has behaved with a noble propriety that alone is sufficient to entitle him to the respect of the world, and rank it with heroic sufferers. He has been almost sublimely silent. Not a word of explanation or excuse has been caught from his lips. He has asked nothing; he has made no complaint; he has uttered no passionate reproach. He does not talk politics, and he does not quarrel with his captors. He is patient, and in the attitude of self-possession and graceful dignity. Thank God, we have no disgusting newspaper paragraphs about what Mr. Davis says in prison, and what he talks, what he repeats he makes to Gen. Seward, and what smart things he says on different occasions. The silence of the man is a noble and noble man, and an image of dignity such as seldom seen in history. If there were questions in the past between Mr. Davis and his countrymen, they are forgotten when the latter considered the illustrations of his noble and noble man, and an image of dignity such as seldom seen in history.

## THE VETO OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

President Johnson, to arrest encroachments on the Constitution, to prevent centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government, and to check all means calculated "to arrest the progress of those influences, which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and peace," has returned to the Senate the Civil Rights Bill, without his approval. All honor to him will be the heartfelt exclamation from every conservative man throughout the Union. The power of veto was wisely given to the President by the framers of the Federal Constitution, to protect the minority from the encroachments of the majority, and it has been used the second time by our noble Chief Magistrate, to protect a minority which has no voice in the Congress, against unconstitutional laws, which are in conflict with their rights and interests—enactments as mischievous as they are illegal.

The message will be found equal in ability, weight of thought and clearness of expression, to his last and fully sustains the reputation of the President, won by the former veto.

While the Civil Rights Bill is a far more atrocious measure than the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which has already received Executive disapproval, and although its dangerous tendencies and unconstitutional character are so conclusively shown by Mr. Johnson, we are not fully satisfied that the veto will be sustained. The shameful prostitution of personal honor and party reputation exhibited in the Senate during the early part of the week, which was consummated by the dismissal of Mr. Stockton from that body, the absence of Mr. Wright of New Jersey, and the illness of Mr. Dixon of Connecticut, which deprives the President of the support of three conservative Senators, may bring it within the power of the Radicals to pass the bill over the veto.

Be this as it may, Mr. Johnson has done his duty. He has shown not only his convictions of the obligations resting upon him, but the courage to do so in opposition to the most powerful and determined majority with which a President has ever had to contend, and it may now be well understood that no inducements of personal convenience or popularity, of party expediency or success, will induce him to depart one hair's breadth from the line of duty imposed upon him by the obligations of his office and the requirements of the Constitution. Congress seems determined to test his firmness and devotion to right, and while they may not be satisfied with the result, we hope it will be decisive of the future prosperity and welfare of the country.

We deem no apology necessary, in giving up so much of our available space, to the exclusion of other matter, in order to lay the message in full before our readers. It is a document well worthy a careful perusal, and will bind more closely the affections of our people to the President.

## ANOTHER LESSON OF MORALITY IN THE SENATE.

A few moments before the vote was taken in the Stockton case, a Republican Senator found the inventor of the universal suffrage, general amnesty proposition—Senator Stewart—in the restaurant upon the floor of the Capitol, under the Senate Chamber. The Republican Senator remarked to Stewart: "They will require your vote on stairs directly." Stewart replied, "Well, they may get along without my vote," and remained quietly seated in the restaurant.

Some of us who were tolerably well posted watched the maneuvers of the Radicals on the floor of the Senate the day after the vote was taken. The arrangement by which it was agreed that Stewart should clear out just before the vote came up, Wade, of Ohio, was the manager of the act, and the very vessel, Stewart yielded to the proposition without a remonstrance. A short time after Mr. Stockton was elected, Stewart returned to the Senate Chamber, looking as though he felt that he was unworthy of even his own respect.

Washington Correspondence, Richmond Times. It will be thus seen that the son-in-law of the redoubtable and ubiquitous Foote, is more anxious to secure suffrage for the "poor negro" than to vote himself. He permits one half of the power, the young State of Nevada has in the Senate to break a link in the chain of conspiracy against the life of the Union, to be wasted at a time when its exercise would have been decisive, and thus by his defection, permits law and justice to be trampled upon, and causes the nation's heart to bleed for its own degradation, amidst the smiles and congratulations of the incorrigible Sumner, the immaculate Morrill and the elegant Nye.

This defection on the part of Senator Stewart is made a little more remarkable, when it is recollected that he is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and signed the report which declared Mr. Stockton entitled to his seat, and so recorded his name on previous votes. But the Senate having first decided, with his assistance, that Mr. Stockton was not entitled to a vote, thus placing it within his power, by remaining silent, to unsettle Mr. Stockton, he is suddenly called to the restaurant, for he has not yet reached the depth of infamy to vote directly against his own report.

How can the South trust the seeming friend-ship of such men? How can honorable men any

where endorse such conduct? How will the world regard the character of the highest legislative body known to our form of government, when we have daily such exhibitions of a want of political and moral integrity? How can the country put confidence in the honesty of purpose of a Senator who, yesterday, offers to heal the wounds of the Union, and to-day sells himself; for the purpose of enabling the Radicals to open them afresh by rendering powerless the soothing ministrations of the President?

We are glad to see, however, by our telegraphic dispatch, that Mr. Scovel, President, of the New Jersey Senate, will not place the seal of his office upon this nefarious contract. He will not prostitute his position at the dishonorable order of political pipe-layers, nor sacrifice his sense of official duty for party triumph.

Tax on LETTER-HEADS, ETC.—In response to a letter received by the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the tax on letter-heads, printing on envelopes, posters, circulars, &c., he has replied that the paper is to be deducted from the returns on letter-heads, (one letter-head to a sheet or leaf) and on envelopes, in all cases, regardless which party furnishes the paper. If furnished by the printer, the cost to him of the paper only is the amount to be deducted.

Circulars, programmes, cards, bill-heads, labels, and tags, wholly or partially printed, are taxable on the full value. Posters, designed for sticking up exclusively, and generally in bold type than circulars and programmes, are exempt. If designed to be used in the two-fold manner of posting and distributing about to passers by, throwing into stores, putting on seats in places of meeting, &c., they are either circulars or programmes, determinable by the character of the matter, and are taxable as such.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. The State of Tennessee decided by the Veto of the Civil Rights Bill. Heading of the President. The Ousting of Senator Stockton—The Loan Bill and the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 27. The admission of the representation from Tennessee depended chiefly upon the fate of the civil rights bill. The veto of that bill renders it quite certain that Tennessee will not be recognized at this session, and it is determined to oust him before the question should be taken on the passage of the civil rights bill over the President's head. An earnest effort was made to obtain a postponement of the case of Mr. Stockton till Wednesday when his colleague (Mr. Wright) could be here. With great tenacity the accidental majority adhered to their purpose, and a postponement was defeated. But opposition was idle, for there was a fixed majority against Mr. Stockton.

The Legislature of New Jersey is in session, waiting for this event, in order to elect a republican in the place of Mr. Stockton. The case of Mr. Stockton from the House has been considered and approved by the finance committee of the Senate, and will undoubtedly pass that body. The effect of the passage of this bill has been discounted in the money circles, and already a reaction in gold, stocks, &c., is visible. However much inclined the Secretary of the Treasury may be to contract the currency, neither the law nor the financial situation will allow him to do it prior to the next session of Congress.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the China. St. Patrick's Day Quiet—Cattle Plague Commercial, &c.

HALFAX, March 27. The steamer China, from Liverpool on the 17th instant, has arrived, with dates via Queenstown of the 15th.

LIVERPOOL, March 18. Arrived from Baltimore, Rialto, at Falmouth. St. Patrick's day passed off without any disturbance. At the dinner of the St. Patrick's Society at Dublin, Mr. Chester Fortesque, Secretary for Ireland, announced that next year the Prince of Wales would accept the office of President of the society.

The London Observer announces that Mr. P. C. Baring will soon succeed Lord C. Paget as Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. Fenwick, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, had resigned.

Unsuccessful attempts were made on the 17th, at Milwall, to launch the monitor fishery by the Northumberland. After running about 100 feet, she came to a standstill, and all efforts of tugs to move her proved fruitless. The Prince of Wales and a brilliant assembly were present.

The weekly returns of the cattle plague show a continued diminution of new cases, but of a large increase in the number of cattle killed. Advice from Madrid on the 16th March, announce that Spain has recognized the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Ministers from these States have signed treaties of peace with Spain.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales for the week 91,250 bales. Market buoyant, with an advance of 1d. on American, and 3/4d. on other descriptions. Sales on Friday to 15,000 bales, the market closing with an upward tendency. Orleans fair 20 1/4; middling 19 1/4; Mobile fair 20 1/4; middling 19 1/4; Uplands fair 20 1/4; middling 19 1/4. Total stock of cotton 340,000 bales, including 108,000 bales American. Advances from Manchester report the market buoyant, with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, March 17.—Breadstuffs.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and steady; winter red 45/10s. Corn firm at 28s. 3d. @ 28s. 6d. for mixed. Provision generally steady. Beef quiet and easier. Pork firm, with an upward tendency, with partial advance of 1s. @ 2s. Bacon firm, with an advance of 1s. on the week. Lard steady. Butter unchanged.

A telegram from Leeds, England, says that, in consequence of rumors of a Fenian threat, the city police had been largely augmented. Secret drilling had been going on among the Fenians of Leeds for some time.

The London Times of the 17th March, in announcing that the reciprocity treaty terminated that day, says that American fishermen will be duly warned, and after a fixed time exclusion of their boats will be enforced. For this purpose a British war vessel will be stationed to see that the rights of the fisheries are not imposed upon, and also to prevent collisions.

## HOW THE NEGROES WORK—HOW ABOLITIONISM HAS RUINED LOUISIANA.

The following official figures of the sugar crop are more eloquent than any words, of the evil effects of emancipation upon the industrial interest of the country:

SUGAR CROP OF LOUISIANA.			
Parishes.	No. of Plantations.	Crop. Hds.	No. of Crop Hds.
Orleans...	20	5	1,750
St. Bernard...	7	261	10
Plaquemine...	29	2,301	42
St. Louis...	426	88	28,839
Assumption...	31	983	15
Lafourche...	7	118	76
St. John Baptiste...	5	73	34
St. James...	13	267	88
Ascension...	19	1,285	58
Iberville...	22	2,921	10
Jefferson...	8	303	25
St. Mary...	2	168	48,779
West Baton Rouge...	1	59	22,585
East Baton Rouge...	1	60	39
Sixteen Parishes...	171	6,755	1,090
			889,547

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## WASHINGTON ITEMS.

### THE STRUGGLE FOR RADICAL SUPREMACY.

It is very important for the republican majority in Congress to effect a change in the mode of electing Senators. This can be done by turning out Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, and by a fatal termination of the illness of Mr. Wright, of the same State. Republican Senators would be chosen in their places, and thus the Radicals would probably regain the two-thirds power.

They are confident that such will be the case, and in view of these events Monday night, says a correspondent, was a perfect jubilee among them.

HON. CLEMENT C. CLAY. An intercepted letter, in possession of the State Department, has been published, and is "identified" as being written by Clement C. Clay, under date of St. Catherine's, C. W., Nov. 1864. The letter shows the complexity of the relations between Canada and Nova Scotia. It is understood to furnish the real grounds for Mr. Clay's prolonged imprisonment at Fortress Monroe.

A Washington letter says: The reports in circulation here as to the final departure of Captain Maury from Mexico are unfounded. It has been currently rumored that Captain Maury has been superseded by Maximilian, and this act of the Emperor has been lately put in the hands of the United States Government. A private letter recently received from Captain Maury states that he is actively engaged in developing his immigration schemes, and he is still at the head of the bureau. He has gone over to Europe on business connected with his department, and the duties of the Captain Maury would be very welcome to Mr. Seward, who looks with an evil eye on everything connected with the Mexican Empire, and especially on the efforts of Southerners to establish themselves there.

### THE LATE WAR—REPORTS OF SPIES.

It was but too well known during the late war, that there was treachery on the part of some employed in the War Department of the Confederate States. We allude not now to the perjury which kept a secret diary of extracts from the current reports of the War Department in the form of a book; but to the correspondence which was kept up by spies, with the Washington Government, furnishing to it information, and often giving it correctly, of the most vital character.

In the diplomatic correspondence of the State Department, appears in the official date of March 15th, 1865, addressed by Secretary Seward, in circular, to the United States Ministers in Europe, that reveals some of the state of the mind and disposition of the President. The extracts which we find in our Northern exchanges, that our readers may see what they are. That they are accurate in all things, was to be expected; and in truth, in the present and past, and in the future, some of the conversations, they are often grossly and notoriously false.

The first is a statement of the entire military strength of the Confederacy on the 4th of February, 1865, from official records in the War Department, which force was distributed as follows:

Under Lee in Virginia.....	64,000
Command of Bragg and Hoke, North Carolina.....	8,000
Command of Burgard and Hardee, South Carolina.....	22,000
This last embraces the late army of Hood, and the forces which evacuated Savannah. It was, at the above date, at Branchville and Florence, South Carolina.	
Command of Dyer, Taylor, D. H. Hill and Howell.....	7,000
Entire force west of the Mississippi under Kirby Smith, Magruder and Pierce.....	50,000
Hood went into Tennessee with.....	150,000
He brought out with him.....	47,000
Showing a loss of.....	29,500
In West Virginia and East Tennessee, but.....	4,500

This force was to have been moved to Lynchburg after March 1.

From records in the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, it appears that on the 4th of October, 1864, up to the 31st of December, 1865, 72,000 men had deserted from the Confederate armies east of the Mississippi.

Clearly, it is not a desertion of the army of the Confederacy, but a desertion of the army of the Confederacy, and he lost during the campaign 19,500 men.

A distinguished Confederate officer just from Georgia, (February 6) says that the remainder of Hood's army is nothing more than a demoralized mob. He saw the men pass through Montgomery on their way to Branchville, South Carolina.

The following purports to be a report of a conference between General Lee and a committee of the Confederate Senate, on the 24th of January, 1865:

INTERROGATORIES BY SENATOR HUNTER. Q. What do you think of the army of the Confederacy and going to North Carolina? A. It would be bad movement, in my opinion; the Virginia troops would go home.

Q. Do you think we can carry out the next campaign? A. I do not. We can last till the end of the year. Q. What do you think of the policy of arming 200,000 negroes? A. I do not think it would do us any harm. It is better in such an event it should be understood that these slaves have their liberty.

Q. Do you think we could succeed by putting the negroes in the field? A. I would depend on circumstances. We could at least carry on the war for another year.

INTERROGATORIES BY SENATOR HILL. Q. What is the sentiment of the army in relation to peace? A. It is almost unanimous for peace. The men will fight longer if necessary, but they believe that we cannot continue the war through another campaign.

BY SENATOR GRAHAM. Q. What is your individual opinion upon the subject of peace? A. I think the best policy to pursue is to make peace upon the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens, and to let the country and the people to be saved further sacrifice.

BY SENATOR WALKER. Q. Provided peace be not made before spring, will you consent to take command of all the armies of the Confederacy to act with unlimited powers? A. I will take any position the country assigns to me and do the best I can.

Q. I do not think we can carry out the next campaign. I do not think we can last till the end of the year. Q. What do you think of the policy of arming 200,000 negroes? A. I do not think it would do us any harm. It is better in such an event it should be understood that these slaves have their liberty.

Q. Do you think we could succeed by putting the negroes in the field? A. I would depend on circumstances. We could at least